equality of the three Powers on the islands. Secretary Bayard suggested a scheme of constitutional government for Samoa with a native Legislature, securing its independence and au-tonomy, including an acknowledgment of Maketoa as King and Tamasese as Vice-King.

The English Government, through Sir Lionel West, suggested an agreement among the treaty Powers that one of them should, as the mandatory of the other two, act as adviser of the Samoan Government, and, in view of the preponderance of German interests there, was willing to let Germany have the first term of five years. England agrees with Germany in acknowledging the necessity for an election of a new King. All the representatives proposed the organization of a land court, or commission, to settle the question of titles. No discussion occurred at this conference.

At the second meeting Secretary Bayard opened the proceedings by stating that he understood that all agreed upon the following points:

That there should be no annexation of the islands by any of the treaty Powers. That the independence and autonomy of the islands were to be preserved with equality of rights of commerce and navigation for the citizens or subjects of the treaty Powers.

That a native grant was to be established and assisted

to maintain itself.

That the present jurisdiction of consuls over their own countrymen should be preserved.

That the present treaties be maintained, so far as the rights of the three Powers are concerned.

That means appraising revenue for the support of the Government should be devised, and that the question of ing foreigners should be considered.

That impost and tonnage duties should be established by identic treaties between the three Powers and the That a land court should be formed to settle titles and

holdings of land in the group. INSISTING ON A FREE NATIVE ELECTION.

Mr. Bayard further said that, while it had been agreed that a native Government should be established and assisted to maintain itself, the Powers were not agreed as to its details. Great Britain and Germany proposed that there should be only a king and a council of chiefs. The United States suggested a king and council of chiefs and a legislative assembly composed of representatives elected by the people of the islands. Then followed a long discussion of the details

of the Government to be created, Secretary Bayard consented to a new election, but insisted that it should be a native election, free and unawed; that the customs of the Samoans should prevail in it, and the result of the election should be announced to, and declared by, the three consuls, who should not otherwise participate in the pro-

Sir Lionel West said he could assent to that proposition. The natives must elect a king, and the election must be free.

Mr. Von Alvensleen inquired whether they

the election must be free.

Mr. Von Alvensleben inquired whether they should not take into consideration the probability of the natives not arriving at an election. Should not a certain time be fixed, within which an election should take place. If it should not take place within that time, then the three Powers should agree upon a king.

Mr. Bayard then proposed to continue Malietos in office, but Mr. West and Mr. Von Alvensleben united in opposition to this. The latter also inquired whether the newly elected king should not be approved by the Powers, to which Mr. Bayard replied in the negative, insisting that there must be a free election.

puired whether the newly elected Mir. Bayard be approved by the Powers, to which Mr. Bayard replied in the negative, insisting that there must be a free election.

Mr. Von Alvensleben then read a formal statement of the position of his Government, in which he says there is only one course—to place one foreign officer at the head of the administration, and to invest him with sufficient power to take measures required for the maintenance of peace and order, as well as for the presperous development of commerce and intercourse. It would appear that the Power having to protect the largest interests in Samoa should be given the right to mominate the official. That Germany was the Power having the largest interest was questioned by nobody.

Mr. Bayard said it seemed to him that that reasoning forgot entirely the principle upon which they were proceeding, that is, the native Government was to preserve its own existence. The idea of the United States was that there should be an equality of rights between the Powers. Mr. Von Alvensleben said that was intended.

The third protocol is devoted mainly to the discussion of the native Legislature and the land court. At the close Mr. West read a paper in support of the mandatory scheme, declaring that it did not involve the recognition of any preponderating interests, and quoting the German and British Governments as asserting that there should be an equality; that the British Government was willing to agree that the German representative should act as the mandatory of the other two Powers for the first term of five years.

The fourth protocol reveals a discussion of the meaning to be attached to the phrase, "alternate desire to exercise any preponderance over Germany and Great British, but he did desire to see the native influence upheld by the three Powers equally and for a common purpose. He desired also to advert to the importance of the practical neutralization of the islands.

The fifth protocol is made up of a continuation of a discussion upon the Legislature and land q

WHY THE CONFERENCE WAS ADJOURNED.

At the sixth and last protocol, neld July 28, r. Bayard read a long statement in regard to the plan for the establishment of peace and civilization in Samoa, with the co-operative support of the Governments of the United States, Germany and Great Britain. He reviewed in great detail, and commented upon the plan submitted by the German Minister, and said: "The plan as proposed and explained by Mr. Von. Alrensleben is substantially a foreign autocratic government based on mercantile interests, and all experience has shown what must necessarily result from such an attempt, and that under it the defeat of the objects we have all distinctly proposed, is certain. I do not see why we should not recognize at the outset, and encourage in Samoa, a spirit of self-governing, freedom and self-Germany and the United States have heretofore given strong indication of their desire for this by their prompt disavowal of the arbi-trary and unauthorized acts of their respective trary and unauthorized acts of their respective consuls (Steubel and Greenebaum). And it is noticeable that the conduct of foreigners has been the cause of more disorder and discontent in Samoa than any spontaneous actions of the natives, who, whenever they have acted improperly and immorally, would appear to have done so upon the instigation of some foreign agent. We cannot, therefore, condemn native self-government in advance, for it has not been tried, and a plan containing such an element is entitled to favorable consideration and to be fairly tested. Would it not, therefore, be well for us to adjourn this conference until the autumn, and thus give time to the Ministers of Germany and Great Britain to submit these protocols to their respective governments, in order that instructions may be received by them of a more definite character, by aid of which we may be enabled to come to an agreement?

Minister West—You propose to suspend the conference.

Mr. Bayard—Yes.
Mr. Bayard—Yes.
Minister West—Under the circumstances I do
not see that there is any other course to be taken.
You propose that the conference is to adjourn,

and not to be broken up.

Mr. Bayard said that his proposition was to adjourn until the autumn. He thought it essential that the government of the islands should rest en sound principle, and he had endeavored to show what he thought would be the logical results of the measures laid down by the German Minister.

Minister. West-We will simply inform our Government that you propose an adjournment, for reasons stated in writing.

Mr. Von Alvensleben-Principally because of the mandatory scheme which Mr. Bayard did not think acceptable.

Mr. Bayard-And for which I have submitted reasons. I consider that it would lead to results destructive to the express purposes and objects of this conference.

TALKING ABOUT THE CONFERENCE. STATEMENT FROM LONDON PROMPTLY DE CLARED INCORRECT AT BERLIN.

on, Feb. 8.—The Samoan conference will open days. Lord Charles Beresford's visit to Berconnection with this matter. rlin, Feb. 8.—The report that the Samoa confer-will meet in a few days, and that the German

in principle, is declared in well-informed quarters to be totally incorrect. GERMANS WANT THE ENGLISH CONSUL RE-

MOVED. Berlin, Feb. 8.-The recall of Mr. Sewall, the American Consul in Samoa, has produced an excellent impression here. The "Post" and other papers urge the necessity of the recall of the English Consul also, who, it is alleged, contributed largely to the causing of the troubles. The three Powers might then, the papers say, be represented by other trustworthy agents, who would assist in bringing about the friendly settlement desired.

ROBBING ESTATES HELD IN TRUST. HENRY DIECEMAN, A SPECULATOR IN ST. LOUIS

VISITING CANADA. St. Louis, Feb. 8 (Special).-The startling news

circulated that Henry Dieckman, president of the nilling firm of Mauntell, Bergess & Co., was a heavy defaulter and had fled to Canada. To-day it was as-certained that Dieckman's defalcation will be about \$150,000. The money was taken from estates of relatives of which he was executor. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Wilhelmina Meyer, loses \$50,000, and the estate of which her children are heirs is robbed of as much more. For many years Mr. Dieckman has been one of the best-known figures on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange and in the last two years has attained general notoriety as a constant and bold speculator. It has been known for some months that he was a heavy

loser on wheat, but no one supposed he had been at all crippled by his losses. Beside Besides his speculations on this market, Mr. Dieckman was a heavy dealer in Chicago. The examination of the books to-day brought to light the fact that ever since Mr. Deckman appeared on the floor he had been an unfortunate speculator. At times he had made good investments, but they were invariably followed by bad ones and in nearly every instance he lost in the long run. Scarcely an account shows him to have been anything except a loser, and at no time could he have left the floor and taken with him as much money as he had lost.

Mr. Diechman was also a large speculator in mining stocks. He began this several years ago, but has done less than formerly during the last few months. done less than formerly during the last low months the was particularly unfortunate in buying at the top of the market and in selecting stocks which subsequently almost disappeared. Mauntell, Burgess Co. say they will continue in business and that Mr. Dieckman's defalcation will not force them to make an

A HUSBAND FLEES FROM HIS WIFE.

HE LEAVES HIS FLAT IN HER ABSENCE, TAKING THE FURNITURE WITH HIM.

The curlosity of people around the Long Island railroad station in Long Island City was aroused at about 5 o'clock last evening, when a coach containing five persons, followed by a large express wagon, drove up to the station from a Thirty-fourth-st. ferryboat. colored man first alighted from the coach and went to the express wagon, from which he took an invalid-chair, which he wheeled to the door of the coach. George A. Mott, a lawyer, of Pearsall's, L. I., another man and a little boy then alighted, and all assisted in lifting from the coach to the chair a thin, sicklylooking man of about forty, who was quickly wheeled away through the station. The invalid was Frederick W. Engels, a wealthy

German, who has a country home at Rockville Cen tre, L. I. His first wife was a daughter of Robert Stafford, a milliomaire cotton planter, of Columbia, S. C., whose will was admitted to probate in New-London, Conn., last year. Mrs. Engels being then dead, Mr. Engels was appointed trustee and received 8121,000 as trustee and guardian of the four children. Last fall Engels was stricken with paralysis and it was decided to place him in a New-York hospital. No hospital, however, could be found to receive him, so rooms were temporarily secured in the Rossmore Hotel. In the meantime, however, apartments were rented in the Sherman Flats, No. 159 West Forty eighth-st.

While at the hotel Mr. Engels made the acquaintance of a woman of thirty-five, who gave her name as Francesca Margaretta Axenshel. The friendship ended in their marriage. According to Mr. Engels's story, his new wife led him a terrible life, often beat ing him unmercifully as he lay helpless in his bed.

ing him unmercifully as he lay helpless in his bed.
On Monday last Mr. Engels concluded to separate
from his wife. Mrs. Engels expressed
a willingness to part from him, if she was properly
paid for this sacrifice. Five thousand dollars was
offered, but her lawyer insisted upon \$5,500.
On Thursday Mrs. Engels offered to sign an agreement of separation and release if she received \$3,000.
but Mr. Engels would give only \$2,500. On Thursday night Mrs. Engels visited her husband, with the
result that he agreed to take her back to his affections. Later, however, Mr. Engels says, he was subjected to her abuse. Mr. Engels telegraphed for Mr.
Mott, and when he arrived Mrs. Engels had left the result that he agreed to take her back to his affec-tions. Later, however, Mr. Engels says, he was sub-jected to her abuse. Mr. Engels telegraphed for Mr. Mott, and when he arrived Mrs. Engels had left the house to see her lawyer. After hearing his elient's storr, Mr. Mott advised hasty measures, and inside of two hours Mr. Engels and all the furniture of the flat, except such as belonged to Mrs. Engels individ-ually, were removed to Long Island City.

THE *JURY COMMENDS OFFICER SNYDER,

THE INQUEST IN THE CASE OF JAMES M'GOWAN.

WHO WAS SHOT IN A RIOT. The inquest in the case of James McGowan, the man who was shot in an attack upon a car at Sixtysecond-st. and the Boulevard on Tuesday, was held yesterday before Coroner Schultze. A number of witnesses were examined, and their testimony agreed that Officer Snyder fired the fatal shot. Several testified that McGowan was leading the mob and that Several he had thrown a stone and a brick at the car before he was shot. Officer Snyder, when put upon the stand,

said: The crowd was a desperate one, and I tried to frighten them every way before I fired. The stones were pouring thickly. I jumped off the car and ordered them to stand back or I would fire. This had no effect. I then pulled out my revolver and fired twice over their heads. Several out my revolver and fired twice over their heads. Soveral stones struck me. The crowd grew more and more desperate. Two trucks drawn up in front of the car blocked us. I then fired into the crowd, and they scattered. I may have shot McGowan or I may not, I don't know. I was justified in shooting, and I would do the same thing again if I was fixed in the same way.

Charles Walker, the conductor of the car, who has been held in custody on the charge of killing the man.

was proved innocent, the bullet found in McGowan's rain being of the calibre of Officer Snyder's revolver The jury's verdict is as follows:

only. The jury's verdict is as follows:

We find that James McGowan came to his death from a pistol-shot wound, the shot being fired by Officer Snyder while in discharge of his daty. We further find that said Officer Snyder, Driver Frederick Kindorf and Conductor Welker deserve commendation and credit for the heroic manner in which they acted in defence of the property intrusted to their care, and we further find that James McGowan was engaged as a rioter at the time he met his death. met his death.

Walker was discharged at the Essex Market Court.

Considerable indignation was expressed against Louis F. Brennan, whose positive statement that Walker fired the fatal shot led to the latter's arrest.

FUNERAL OF JOHN CULYEB. The funeral of John Culyer, who was for forty-four years sexton of the Mercer Street Prosbyterlan Church took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Covenant, Park-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st. The body was carried into the church by De Witt Dunshee, sexton of the Middle Reformed Church, Lafayette Place Frederick P. Wood, sexton of the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church; George W. Hamill, sexton of St. Mark's Church, Second-ave., and T. H. Patterson, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Twen ty-second-st. and Fourth-ave. After an anthem had been sung by the choir of the church, the Rev. Dr. John Hall read the opening portion of the church burial service and offered prayer. The Rev. Dr. Marvin Vincent then delivered an address eulogizing Mr. Culyer's long life spent in the service of the church, after which the choir sang "Abide with me" and other hymns, and the Rev. Dr. Mellvaine offered prayer. The congregation was dismissed after the benediction had been pronounced by Dr. Vincent. Among those present at the church were the Rev. Dr. Hastlags, Colonel S. J. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Prentiss, A. F. Pierce and Dr. W. N. Blakeman. The Colonies, excitons of physics, were also present. following sextons of churches were also present: Villiam H. Estwick, Madison Avenue Baptist Church Frederick E. Holmes, St. Andrew's, Hariem; Charles Plowright, Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; Abram L. Huyler, Madison Square Presby terian Church; Thomas P. Browns, Trinity, Broadway, Than Church; Thomas P. Browns, Trinity, Broadway, Than T. Ritter, Fifth Avenue Baptist Church; John Main, Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, and William W. G. Johnson, Zion Presbyterian Church. The burial will take place this morning, at Sicepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER'S" NEW HOME Philadelphia, Feb. 8 (Special).—The new proprietors of "The Philadelphia Inquirer," James A. Elverson. James H. Lambert and W. W. Harding, have bought the large building No. 925 Chestnut-st., which will be altered into a first-class newspaper office. first issue of the paper under the new managem will be on February 25.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate FOR IMPAIRED VITALITY ed cherry, is wonderfully successive als for a settlement have already been approved | and weakene

THE IVES POOL LAW.

BILLS TO PREVENT ITS EVASION. MR. CROSBY TRIES TO MAKE IT EASIER TO

CONVICT VIOLATORS OF THE LAW. Albany, Feb. 8 .- Mr. Crosby introduced in the Assembly to-day two bills intended to make more stringent and impossible of evasion the Ives Pool law and the sections of the Ponal Code relating to bets, wagers and pools. It is stated that police officers find great difficulty in holding their cases before police justices and that at least one magistrate holds that the complainant must affirmatively show the running of a horse, which is substantially impossible. ome magistrates and one criminal judge hold that ording and registering of bets must be strictly Another evasion has been invented, it is said, by which the poolseller claims to act simply as agent for the buyer and to carry money for him. The bills introduced make it unnecessary to prove that a horse ran or that a bet was actually registered where money is taken estensibly for the purposes and in the manner prohibited in the act. They make it an offence to act as an agent for a buyer of pools or as a carrier of money for illegal purposes and more explicitly define the effect of the Ives bill. They also provide an increased penalty upon conviction of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000.

A bill was also introduced by Mr. Sullivan making the owners or lesses of racetracks, with the stockholders, liable for the amount of all pools sold or bets made or recorded upon race days to persons win-ning the same, although the association or corporation may not have sold said pools or had notice thereof, provided that demand for the amount claimed to be due shall be made within five days.

A PUBLIC REBUKE TO JONES. MR. FASSETT PROTESTS AGAINST THE INTER-RUPTION OF SENATE BUSINESS.

Albany, Feb. 8.-Lieutenant-Governor Jones " pays the freight" on scales and nominations, and he is now busily engaged in making a contract for the Governorship nomination in 1891, on which he will also " pay the freight." For part payment Mr. Jones is ng his right as the presiding officer of the Senate to distribute right and left his personal cards admitting people to the floor of the Senate. This is a nuisance, and the people themselves do not receive the blame justly due them, for the noise and confusion thus made. Immediately after the prayer this morning Senator Fassett, who had been the presiding officer for the last two days while Mr. Jones was up in the country making speeches to the farm crs, arose and called the attention of the Senate to rule No. 48, which prescribes that no one shall be allowed upon the floor except the Senators and of-He did not intend to make a motion regardficials. ing it now, but would simply call attention in good-humored way to the rule and utter a mild protest against the promiscuous admittance of friends and acquaintances, who created much disturbance and noise while measures of great importance were being read and acted upon.

Senator Cantor asked if ladies would be excluded from the provisions of the rule, and said he was willing to vote for its enforcement in case that To this Senator Fassett gladly consented, but did not desire to force a motion at that time. Every one thought the matter ended there, but the Lieutenant-Governor wanted to have his say. "The senate will remember," he said,

two days. But he is very sorry that such a bad report has to be made." He looked at Senator Fassett all this time, as if

President of the Senate has been away for the last

He looked at Senator Fassett all this time, as if the President pro tem. was responsible for it all. It brought him to his feet, and he said:

"The President pro tem is not responsible for this state of things; he does not send his personal cards broadcast throughout the State inviting everybody he knows to the floor of the Senate."

The only response the Lieutenant-Governor made was to pound his gavel vigorously. The Senators all laughed heartly at the rebuke which they all felt Mr. Jones heartly deserved.

BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE. PART OF THE DAILY GRIST AT ALBANY-

-MEASURES OF LOCAL INTEREST. Albahy, Feb. 8.—The following bills, among others, were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Mr. Worth—Creating the Twenty-seventh Ward,

Brooklyn (Mr. Sperry's Assembly bill), Mr. Ives-To relieve from taxation the property of persons dying seized without lineal descendants. Mr. Grady-Giving the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York City full control over the pavement of

city, and when a corporation tears up the streets authorizing him to repave them at the expense of the Among the bills passed were these:

Mr. Pierce's bill relative to the consents of stocknolders in corporations which are registered instead of Mr. Langbein's bill providing for nine free public

floating baths in New-York City. Mr. O'Conner's bill incorporating the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

the election districts for New-York City elections every

In the Assembly to-day the following bills, among others, were passed: Mr. Connelly's bill authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York, through the Departent of Public Works, to establish nine additional fre

ating baths. Mr. Connolly's bill providing for the establishment floating baths. of additional evening high schools for boys in New

Among the bills introduced were the following By Mr. Sperry-Providing for the appointment of two additional Associate Superintendents of the Board of Education of Brooklyn.

Mr. McCann-For the purchase of a site for and the erection of an armory for the 14th Regiment, of Brooklyn. The bill appropriates \$300,000 of the State money for an armory, and permits Kings County to spend \$300,000 for a site; also, allowing the sale of lands and property now possessed by the 14th Regiment, and the use of the proceeds in the

purchase of a site for a new armory. Mr. Kerrigan-Providing that no person older than thirty-five years shall be appointed a patrolman in the city of New-York. The present law prevents the appointment of any man over thirty.

Mr. Newschafer—Providing for the compilation and enactment of a municipal code of the city of New-York (the same as Mr. Cantor's Senate bill).

A TASK FOR CONTROLLER MYERS.

Albany, Feb. 8.—Mr. Crosby offered a resolution in the Assembly to-day which was laid on the table, directing the Controller of the City of New-York to report within twenty days the amount of bonds and stocks of every description issued by the City and County of New-York, between January 1, 1860, and December 31, 1888, and full data connected with the same. Mr. Crosby said a gentleman named O'Rourke had requested him to offer the resolution, stating that bodds had been issued in duplicate and that otherwise inaccuracles and confusion exist.

CHARGED WITH FRIGHTENING LITTLE GIRLS. James Tourot, thirty-one years old, of No. 222 West hirtleth-st, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Court yes-Thirtieth-st, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Court yes-terday, charged with frightening and abusing little girls in streets and hallways. Four little girls from St. Ann's School, at No. 117 East Eleventh-st, were brought into court in the hope that they could identify him as the man who had frightened to death Fannie Moore, the little daughter of Assistant Appraiser Daniel J. Moore. The identification, however, was not positive. Touret was standing at Forty-first-st and Sixth-ave., engaged in ter-rifying little girls, when he was arrested. He was held in \$1,000 ball for further examination. \$1,000 ball for further examination.

TO ENTER POUR SUITS FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL. Pittsburg, Feb. 8 (Special) .- George Shiras, jr., and C. C. Dickey will to-morrow enter two suits each on behalf of C. W. Robinson, a member of the Legislature, against Dr. E. K. Gilliford and George Bouthwell, of Allegheny. The action will be for criminal libel the damages to be asked for being fixed at 250,000 in each case. The prosecutions grow out of open letters which the defendants sent to Harrisburg, in which, it is alleged, they attempted to damage Mr. Robinson's reputation.

THE STALLION MODICAN DEAD, Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 8.—The stallion Mohican, owned by Mr. McKeen, of the Vandalia Road, died at

Mr. McKeen's Edgewood stock farm yesterday. The animal caught cold Monday night, and death resulted from congestion and kidney disease. His record was 2:34. Trials—Mile, 2:26; half-mile, 1:11. In February, 1887, Mr. McKeen purchased Mohican from J. D. Yeomans, of Buffalo, paying \$7,000 for

Boston, Feb. 8.—The wrestling match at the Howard Athenacum this afternoon, between Duncan C. Ross and Captain J. C. Daly, for \$2,000 a side and the championship of the world, was won by Ross, with three falls out of five.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 8 -The State Grange Patrons of Husbandry to-day passed resolutions approving Lieuor Jones's ideas on prison refor

that the Legislature should provide some system of that the prisons of the State whereby convicts can be self-supporting. A resolution was also passed favor-ing the lengthening of the locks of the Eric Canal, but disapproving the suggestion of widening or deepening

THE CONFESSION OF " RED-NOSED MIKE! THE STORY OF THE WILKESBARRE MURDERS

TOLD IN COURT.

Wilkesbarre, Penn..., Feb. 8 .- The trial of "Red-

Nosed Mike," for the murder of Paymaster McClure

and Hugh Flanagan was continued to-day. The most sensational testimony was brought out by Captain Linden, who told haw he captured Mike, and how Mike confessed to him. The confession details a most diabolical scheme on the part of Mike and companions. It tells how Antonio Napolello, Beverino and himself were practising with a revolver when Beverino remarked: "By ---, we ought that money from get master when he comes up the road. The three of us can do it without being discovered. "Antonio and I said: 'Yes. We are satisfied.' Beverino and I went to Wilkesbarre, and while going down the road he was looking for a good place to do the murder. He mentioned two or three places as good ones, and I said yes. Rifles were purchased and hid in convenient places. Nothing was said about the proposed murder until October 17, when the three of us stood in No. 1 shanty and spoke about it, and Beverino said we would have to go down the road to-morrow or next day. Then Vilello seemed to lose courage, and Beverino said: 'The man who loses courage gets killed.' I then said: 'Who is to do the shooting?' Beverino said, 'I will do it,' and he said to Vilello, 'All you got to do is to take anything I hand you,' and he said to me, 'Mike, you go down the road and let us know when they are coming.' He said, 'I've got a good rifle and could shoot more than two On the morning of the murder I went down to the place where we were to waft, they were not there. Then I went into the station at Miners Mills, and asked what time they went to Wilkesbarro Clure and Flanagan passed me, but I did not speak to them. When they got to a little hill they went slow and I followed them. I saw Beverino come out and sheot from the bushes. He shot McClure twice in the back. He then shot the other man. Then Vilello came up and shot the other man twice in the The horse ran and McClure was hanging with his feet under the wheel. When they got about twenty or thirty yards the old man fell out. Then twenty or inity yards the old man fell out. Then favor no shot the horse and shot McClure again in the face. He then shot a good many times at the horse. He cut the straps that heid the valise to the buggy, then put the valise on his shoulders and said 'Let us go through here.' It was raining and muddy, and we went up and took the money and hid if a couple of miles from the scene of the murder; also the gun. I shot four times; don't know whether I hit anybody. Beverino fired about fifteen shots." JUDGE RUCKER SLAPS AN EDITOR'S FACE.

IT ALL GREW OUT OF THE BLACKBURN-RUCKER

CONTROVERSY-THE JUDGE ON TRIAL. Denver, Col., Feb. 8 (Special).-Judge A. W. Rucker who was a few weeks ago engaged in a personal con-troversy with Senator Blackburn, vindicated his reputation as a fighter this morning. Judge Rucker is the Colorado Democrat who called on the President in company with Senator Blackburn a few days before election, and subsequently gave out a sensational interview in which the President was put down as saying that Hill and Hewitt had conspired to defeat him in New-York. Senator Blackburn denied the statement, and the charges and counter-charges became so warm that for a time it seemed as if the affair could be settled only by a resort to pistols. versy was at a white heat, Colonel Arkins, Editor of The Rocky Mountain News," said to a New-York reporter that Judge Rucker wouldn't fight, and that he was not of fighting stock. To this Judge Rucker replied that Arkins was neither a gentleman, a scholar nor a Democrat, and he publicly said at that time that he would settle with Atkins when he was through with Biackburn

At 1 o'clock this morning Colonel Arkins, Chief of Police Grady, Senator-Elect E. O. Walcott and a halfdezen other gentlemen were in Jones's saloon in Curtis-st. Judge Rucker entered, walked to the bar and bowed Mr. Walcott and others. When he saw Colonel Arkins, he stepped up to him-and said, "Take that, you liar," at the same moment striking Arkins a resounding smack across the mouth with his oper Arkins never showed the least inclina fight, and it is believed that if he had struck at Rucker fight, and it is believed that if he had struck at Rucker
he would have been shot. A Colt's revolver with
every chamber loaded was taken from the Judge. The
Chief of Police at once arrested Rucker and took him
to the city jail. The Judge was released on bail
shortly after his arrest. A hearing was held and
the case was dismissed after the payment of the fine
was imposed. An appeal was made and the case
will be taken to a higher court.

A BULLET IN HIS HEAD BY ACCIDENT.

A BUSINESS MAN DISCHARGES A REVOLVED WHILE CLEANING IT IN HIS OFFICE-HE # WAS AFRAID OF BORBERS.

Charles H. Dormaul, juntor member of the firm of Funia & Dormaul, manufacturers of straw hats, a No. 88 Prince-st., shot himself in the head by accident, in the firm's office yesterday. years old, and lived with his family at No. 62 East One-hundred-and-eighth-st. The accident is said to have resulted from a scare which Mr. Dormaul had a few nights ago. He went to the German opera, and was on his way home at a late hour, when he was accosted in Fourth-ave, by two rough-looking men. They asked him to tell them the time, but he thought hey intended to rob him if he displayed his watch, and he fled as fast as he could go to his house. Thursday he related his experience to his partner and said he intended to go armed when he was out at

He hunted up an old revolver which he had brought to this city from Europe years ago, lain in his safe until it was rusty, and he told the office-boy to clean the weapon. The boy was n able to do it for some reason, and yesterday Mr. Dor-maul undertook the job. He procured a rag and some sapolio, and set to work polishing the revolver, while Mr. Funia was out getting luncheon. The cartridges stuck fast in the chambers, and Mr. Dormaul took an ice-pick to pry them out. As he was near-sighted, he held the weapon close to his face. Suddenly one cartridge was discharged, and the bullet entered his brain. He was senseless and apparently dying when he was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

THE RECENT GUN-TESTING AT ANNAPOLIS!

Pittsburg, Feb. 8 (Special).-Superintendent William Tainsworth and the other members of the Pittsburg steel Casting Company were much interested in the test of the Thurlow gun at Annapolis yesterday. Mr. Hainsworth's gun, made by the Bessemer pro cess, burst at Annapolis a few weeks ago. Thurlow gun, on the other hand, was made by the open-hearth process. Superintendent Hainsworth said: "Superintendent Baldt, of Thurlow, was at our works a few weeks ago. After an examination of the pieces of our Bessemer gun, he declared that he considered it wonderful metal, and was surprised that it did not stand the Government test. Thurlow people were wise in leaving the gun in is natural state, while we tempered ours to givt greater clastic limit. They had lower clastic limit and greater ductility in the breech. It establishes the fact that a Bessemer gun can be mad that will stand as good a test, when properly an neeled and not tempered." A ST. LOUIS DOCTOR'S MYSTERIOUS ENBMY.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.—A mystery haunts the life of Dr. Thomas E. Buck, of No. 2,610 Jefferson-ave., this In June, 1887, some unknown flend attempted to blow up his home with dynamite. The explosion was terrific, tearing away the lower portion of the house, and entailing a loss of over \$1,000. Fordecided sensation at the time, the explosion being felt for miles around. Detectives were put on the case, but failed to unravel the mystery. Last night the attempt was repeated, but only a portion of the dynamite exploded, the only damage done being the wrecking of the carriage house. A portion of the dynamite and a piece of the fuse are now in the hands of the police. Dr. Buck stands high in the commu-nity, and the attempt upon his life cannot be ex-plained.

"WHITE CAPS" IN VIRGINIA. Baltimore, Feb. 8.—A "News" special says: "Several persons have been whipped by "White Caps" on Chincoteague Island, Va., but their names are not yet known. Charles J. Duncan, proprietor of the Franklin City Hotel, Franklin City, Va., has received a threatening notice. Duncan has prepared himself and will defend himself against the first man who interferes with him. A few days ago notices signed "White Caps" were posted at the post offices in Franklin City, Va., and on Chincoteague Island.

CHINAMEN RESISTING ILLEGAL ARREST CHINAMEN RESISTING ILLEGAL ARRESS.
Helena, Mont., Feb. 8.—On Wednesday night, at
Phillipaburg, Deputy Sheriffs George Opp and 2. R.
Fredgell raided the store of Him Lee, which was used
by Chinese as an opium joint. Fredgell entered frat,
with drawn pistol. The Chinese ascertained tha no
warrant had been issued, and attacked Fredgell with
returns. He fired into the grant and Company knives. He fired into the crowd, and Opp also opned

resolutions declare that it is the sense of the Grange | fire. Tom Po was shot in the head and killed; Him Lee was shot in the thigh, and Al Lee in the fleshy part of the right leg. Fredgell and Opp surrendered themselves to the Sheriff. Their conduct is not up-held by the community.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR BEDS BY THE FLAMES. Inmates of the four-story flat-house No. 110 East One-hundred-and-ninth-st. were driven from their beds before 5 a. m. yesterday by a fire which broke out in the flat of Abraham Strauss, on the third floor Strauss's old mother awoke with a choking sensation and saw the flames in the kitchen. She caught her little grandd-nighter Minnie in her arms and ran to the street, starming the rest of her family on her way. Few of other occupants of the house had time to dress the needed before running out into the frosty The families on the first and second floors had no trouble in getting out by the front door, but the Fuchs family, on the top floor, had to go to the roof, and Fuchs, who was sick, might have perished had not his daughter Annie helped him to escape.

The flames spread through air shafts into every part of the house before the firemen could extinguish It will cost \$2,000 to repair the house, and the losses of tenants were about as follows: Abraham Strauss, \$2,000; Paul Fuchs, \$1,000; Solomon Constein, \$500; Julius Dryfuss, \$500. A hot stove-pipe in Strauss's kitchen probably caused the fire. All except Fuchs had Insurance.

A FIREMAN SERIOUSLY HURT. The house of Daniel H. Cunningham, in West Grand-st., Elizabeth, was discovered to be on fire early yesterday by some members of the Elizabeth Athletic Club, who were returning from a bowling match. They aroused the family and got all out except a bedridden and aged weman, who was finally taken out in an anconscious condition. The house was partly destroyed with most of the household offects, the loss on the house being \$7,000 and on the furniture, \$2,500. Mr. Cunningham is a New-York broker. During the fire there were two run-aways of fire-engine horses and John Howe, a veteran fireman, was seriously hurt.

FLAMES IN A COTTON MILL

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 8.-The Riverdale cotton mill at Northbridge, owned and operated by the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company, was burned The fire started in the second story morning. soon the entire upper floor was on fire. The flames were not put under control until 1 p. m. At least 160 hands are thrown out of employment by the fire. The lower part of the mill, containing 210 looms, was saved. The loss is placed at \$50,000, partially insured.

THE COURTS.

TESTIMONY AGAINST DR. REYNOLDS. In the trial of Dr. William M. Reynolds, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Lawrence and s jury, yesterday, several servants were called who had been employed by the doctor at the house in Flushing in regard to which he is charged with presenting fraudulent insurance claims. Their testimony tended to show that he had reclaims. oved much of his furniture from the house before the

Of like purport was the testimony of Julian R. Davidson, an artist, who identified four pictures that he had painted for Dr. Reynolds, which the latter had asserted

ANTHONY COMSTOCK SUED FOR LIBEL A suit to recover \$25,000 from Anthony Comstock, on the allegation that he "composed and caused to be pub-lished" in "The Press" an article calling Michael J. Sullivan, who was at one time an agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, "a burglar, a thief, a traitor, and a liar," has been begun in the Supreme Court. BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

A verdict of \$70 was rendered in the City Court yesterday, after a trial before Judge Ehrlich and a jury, against Edward S. Stokes and Cassius H. Reed, proprietors of the Hoffman House. The plaintiff was James B. Smith, who demanded the money in payment for decorations in the defendant's restantant in the Wells Building, in Broadway. When the bill was presented, the defendants referred the plaintiff to the propriefor of the building, who repudiated the claim. In a suit brought by Elizabeth Adams Hill against

the executors of her husband, Charles Eugene Hill, to recover money realized by the sale of lands in Shanghal, China, which she says her husband conveyed to her, Justice Patterson, of the Supreme Court, yesterday vacated an order recently obtained by Mrs. Hill, for the examination of Horatio N. Twombley, one of the executors, to frame a complaint. The Judge says that her affidavit did not state a cause of action.

James J. Coogan, candidate for Mayor on the Labor ticket last fall, has been sued by the Unexcelled Fire-works Company on a claim for \$119.08, for campaign uniforms and fireworks used for political purposes.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Feb. 8.—In the Court of Appeals to-day toe following decisions were handed down:

John G. Palmer, administrator, appellant, agt. Thomas Kingsford, respondent (action for accounting); John R. Baker, respondent, agt. the State Mutual Benefit Association, appellant, in re probate of the will of Susan P. Cohb, decayed: Henry P. Stone et al. appellants, agt. Cobb, deceased; Henry P. Stone et al, appellants, agt. Thomas B. Kenney, respondent; the Delaware, Lacka-wanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant, agt. Martha A. Gilbert, executrix, etc., respondent. Judg-

affirmed with costs. The People ex rel. the Third Avenue Railread Com-The People ex rel. the Third Avenue Railread Company, appellant, agt. John Newton, commissioner, respondent; the People ex rel. Millard P. Smith et al. respondents, agt. the Board of Assessors of Brooklyn, appellant; Herman L. Ensign, respondent, agt. Frank T. Nelson, appellant; John Hutchinson et al., agt. Hannah Nelson, appellant; John Hutchinsen et al, agt. Hannah Chapman et al; the People, respondenta, agt. Theodore W. Myers, controller, appellant; the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, appellanta, agt. the Mayer, etc., of New-York, respondent. Order affirmed with costs.

William J. Bryan, respondent, agt the University Publishing Company et al, appellants. Order of General and Special Terms reversed, and motion to vacate order of

publication granted, with costs in all the court

Delora M. Hunter et al, administrators, respondents agt, the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, appellant. Judgment reversed and new trial

Company, appellant. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

John Laprol et al, appellants, agt. Barbara Kleinschmidt, respondent. Order of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Eather S. Hillen, respondent, agt. the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, appellant; Thomas J. Pope et al, appellants, agt. George A. Porter et al, respondents; Samuel A. Briggs, assignee, appellant, agt. George A. Porter, respondent. Appeals dismissed, with costs.

following case was argued: No. 161-Charles R. Henderson, executor, appellant, agt. John C. Henderson et al. respondents.

An order was entered tust the court take a recess until

March 5 and March 19 will be motion days. COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Before O'Brien, J.-Motions. SURROGATE'S COURT-Before Ransom. S.-Will of S. H.

Peck at 3 p. m.
Superior Court—Special Term—Before Freedmann, J.—
Motions.
COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Before Larremore, C. J.—
Motions.
City Court—Special Term—Before Before Nehrbas, J.—
Motions.

THE WEATHER REPORT. GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS FOR 24 HOURS.
WASHINGTON, Feb. S.—S p. m.—For New-England and Eastern New-York, snow; warmer; variable winds, becoming

westerly4
For Enatern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, snow; warmer,
followed by colder; winds becoming wasterly.
For Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, light rain or snow;
warmer, followed by colder Saturday night,
For the Carolinas, light rain; slightly colder.
For Georgia, clearing; slightly colder.
For Georgia, clearing; slightly colder.
For Elerids, fair; nearly stationary temperature.

For Georgia, clearing; signify conter.

For Florida, fair; nearly stationary temperature.

For Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, fair;
shearing on the coast; much colder.

For Eastern Texas, fair; coller.

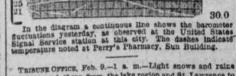
For Tennessee and Kentucky, clearing; colder. For Tennessee and Kentucky, clearing; colder. For West Virginia, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, anow; colder.

For Hillinois and Indiana, fair; colder. For Michigan and Wisconsin, governily fair, except light mow along the lakes; colder.

For Iowa and Missouri, fair ; warmer. For Minnesofa, Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, generally fair; warmer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

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Thirdung Office, Feb. 9.—1 a. m.—Light shows and rains fell here and there from the lake region and St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico yesterday, the principal centre of disturbance moving through Michigan and Southern Canada to Lake Ontario. The atorm, however, is of a mild type, and is not followed by any notable cold weather or gales. In town, fair weather was followed by cloudiness and very light snow. The temperature ranged besween 19° and 36°, the average (20 kg°) being 3-k lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 95° higher than on Thursday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be light snow or rain, followed by clearing weather; slightly thermal changes.

AFFAIRS IN THE DOMINION.

THE EXODUS FROM MONTREAL BEGUN. Montreal, Que., Feb. 8.—The principal features of the Carnival being over, an exodus of American vis-itors has begun. The feature of the afternoon was a citizens' drive. It was a great success. About 100 sleighs were in the procession. The Tandem Club had the Vice-Regal party, and led the way. There were

about a dozen four-in-hands, as many unicorns, fifte Several cases of pocket-picking at the Carnival were reported to-day. The detectives arrested six suspi-cious persons. They described themselves as Thomas J. Hendrick, Kansas City; Frank Johnson, Port Huron; Harry Hill, Detroit; Edward Boyle, Philadelphia; John Thompson, Harrisburg, and George Hotchkiss, Now-York.

CANADA AND THE MODUS VIVENDI. Ottawa, Feb. 8.—In the House of Commons to-day L. H. Davies, of Prince Edward Island, asked if it was the intention of the Government to accept the temporary offer made by the British plenipotentiaries to those of the United States at the time of the signing of the modus vivendi at Washington in 1858, and to issue licenses to American vessels accordingly during the coming season. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, replied that the matter was still under the consideration of the Government.

THE CANADIAN EXPORT DUTY ON LOGS. Ottawa, Feb. 8 (Special).—The Government is be-ginning to find out that it has raised a tempest is ginning to find out that it has raised a tempest it did not bargain for in so suddenly and arbitrarily putting up the duty on export logs to the United States from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to prohibitory rates. The Chaudlere lumbermen, nearly all Americans, who ship chiefly to the States, have now joined with the Georgian Bay and Western lumbermen in demanding the complete repeal of the obnoxious duty, which threatens to have consequences that will play havor with the lumber trade of the country. A union of forces has been effected to bring pressure to bear on the Government, and a delegation appointed to see the Ministry on the question.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR PLENTY OF ICE.

HARVESTING THE ICE-FIELDS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND OF NEW-ENGLAND LAKES.

Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 8 (Special).—There was much activity to-day among the river ice-gatherers. From Barrytown north, ice is now being cut and gathered from the numerous coves and bays. This ice ranges in thickness from seven to twelve inches, and is of good quality. In the district named there are nearly 100 ice-houses. From Barry town south there are about thirty. The capacity of the former is about 2,500,000 tons, and the latter will hold nearly 1,000,000 tons. The river is solidly frozen over as far south as Yonkers. The ice in the main channel of this point is from three to four inches thick, and is steadily growing thicker. It is fit to cut at eight inches. The Knickerbocker Company expect to begin work at all their houses north of Catskill on Monday. Holders of lake ice have now dropped their price from

Holders of lake ice have now dropped their price from \$2 to \$1 50 or less per ton for ice delivered at the company's storehouses on the river. But the ice-men preter river ice to the lake product, as it is less porous and stands heat better, though they admit that river-lee is not so pure in quality.

Boston, Feb. 8 (Special).—The Boston Ice Company has sent a large number of men to Alton Bay, N. H., to cut lee for Boston's daily use. The ice on the lake there is about fourteen inches thick, and of excellent quality. The company expects to harvest about 30,000 tons there.

The ice on the lake at Wakefield, Mass., was about eight inches thick this morning. When it attains the thickness of twalve inches cutting will begin. The company expects to harvest 200,000 tons from this lake.

The steamboat from Newburg on Thursday night for New-York was caught in the ice in the middle

of the river west of Tarrytown lighthouse, and many of the passengers were able to walk to Tarrytown on the ice. OBITUARY.

EDWARD O. LAMSON. Edward O. Lamson, a member of the New-York Produce Exchange, died at his home at Larchmont Manor, on Thursday, age sixty-five. He had always

lived in this city, and was for forty-five years in active business. He began as a clerk in the pork and beef warehouse of Charles Seguine, and subsequently went into business for himself, first as an inspector, and afterward in the pork-packing business. He accumulated considerable property, and for the last fifteen years has lived rather a retired life, being a member of the Produce Exchange and doing some speculating. For the last three years he had lived at Larchmont Manor. His widow and six children, five sone and a daughter, survive him. Four of his sone are in business in this city and one in Phila-delphia. His funeral will take place at Larchmont Manor this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

O. F. MARKS.

Oscar F. Marks, a manufacturer of jewelry and jewellers' tools, at No. 142 Fulton-st., died on Wednesday at his home, No. 6 West One-hundredand-twenty-eighth-st., age fifty-two years. He was born in Simsbury, Coan., and was educated in the common schools. When about twenty years old he came to this city and went into a groot clerk. Short'y afterward he opened a jewelry in the store for a time as a clerk, and then he is turn bought out Mr. Case. For the last ten or twelve years he has been engaged in the manufacture of tools, knives and jewelry at No. 142 Fulton-st. His father died about three months ago. He left a widow but no children.

FREDERICK CYRUS. Frederick Cyrus, one of the oldest and most popular members of the Cotton Exchange, died at his home from heart failure yesterday. About a year ago C. L. Greene and Mr. Cyrus were "skylarking" with a cane on the floor of the Cotton Exchange, when Mr. Greene dropped dead. Mr. Cyrus was about sixty years old, and was born on the Island of Rugen, Germany. He was for many years in his early mercantile career identified with the export trade, but for the last twenty years had been a cotton broker. He was one of the original members of the Exchange, and he figured prominently in the merchants' volunteer movement in the July riots of 1863.

SAMUEL N. BELL. Plymouth, N. H., Feb. S. The Hon. Samuel N. Bell, of Manchester, died suddenly at Deer Park Hotel, North Woodstock, N. H., this noon.

Mr. Bell was born at Chester, N. H., on March 25 1829, and was graduated at Dartmouth Cellege in 1847. He studied law and for many years practised in Man-chester. He was elected to the XLIId Congress as a Democrat, and was also elected to the XLIVth Congress.

Mr. Bell was the son of Samuel D. Bell, sometime ChiefJustice of New-Hampshire. He was offered the same position by Governor Weston, but declined. J. P. C. COTTRILL.
Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 8.—One of the most characteris

tie figures in the history of the Wisconsin Bar pass away at an early hour this morning in the person f. P. C. Cottrill. He was one of the three attorns who compiled the present revised statutes of Wi-He was born at Montpeller, Vt., April 15, 1832. L. A. MACKEY. Lock Haven, Penn., Feb. 8.-L. A. Mackey, president of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, died suddenly of heart disease at noon to-day.

PHILADELPHIA PERRYBOATS IN COLLISION. Philadelphia, Feb. 8 (Special).—This morning the Pennsylvania Railroad's forryboais Baltic and Columbia came into collision off the Philadelphia docks at Market-st. The former crush-d into the Columbia's port bow, breaking into splinters the ajanchious, beams, rails, and the panels of the wheel-house. A panic followed among the passengers, and the crews of both boats were kept busy preventing passengers of both boats were kept busy preventing passingers from jumping into the key river. All the life-preservers were hastily strapped about the excited men and women. The damage to the two boats will amount to over \$1,000.

The hulls were not injured, and all the passengers were safely landed. The pilots lay the blame on each other.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED WORKMEN. Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen elected the following officers: Grand master workman, Samuel A. Schoonmaker, Brooklyn; grand foreman, R. C. Hill, of Olean; grand overseer, Charles H. Corbett, of Sherman; grand recorder, N. J. Horton, of Dunkirk; grand receiver, John Hodge, of Lockport; grand Sherman; grand receiver, John Hodge, of Lockport; grand guide, S. V. B. Swan, of Albany; grand inside watchman, Benjamin Franklin, of Albion; grand outside watchman, Peter A. Spitz, of East Bloomfield; grand medical examiner, Dr. A. H. Briggs, of Buifalo; representatives of the supreme lodge, J. H. Norton, of Plainville; Theodors Case, of Ellington, and John H. Merch, of Buifalo; grand trustee, W. Charles Smith, of Elmira.

KILLED AND INJURED BY A RUNAWAY. St. Louis, Feb. 8.—This afternoon a fire enging to a fire frightened a horse attached to a wagon going to a five frightened a horse attached to a wagon owned by M. Ward, of No. 215 South Twenty-secondst. Ward was thrown from the wagon and probably fatally injured. Maggis Brown, age six years, was run over and instantly killed; Charles Hollis, of No. 560 South Twenty-second-st., and Miss Annio-McGinnis, of No. 2,131 Randolph-st., were run or and seriously injured.